

EXHIBIT 1.2: DEFINITION OF TERMS

Unless specifically indicated otherwise, the following descriptions and definitions of terms apply throughout Volume 2 of the *Environmental Handbook*.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP): an independent federal agency, which advises the President and Congress on historic preservation issues and administers the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Area of Potential Effects (APE): the area, or areas, within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, should any be present.

California Historical Landmark (CHL): an official state list of properties of statewide significance designated under provisions of the Public Resources Code by the State Historical Resources Commission. Also called State Historic Landmark (SHL).

California Register of Historical Resources (California Register): a state list to be used as an authoritative guide to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change.

Cultural resource: any tangible or observable evidence of past human activity, regardless of significance, found in direct association with a geographic location, including tangible properties possessing intangible traditional cultural values.

Determination of eligibility: a finding that a property meets the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, although not actually listed, and is afforded the same protection under Section 106 as a listed property; resources determined eligible for listing in the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission are afforded similar consideration under CEQA.

Historic property: in federal law, a district, site, building, structure, or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archaeology, or culture at the national, state, or local level, that has integrity, and that meets the National Register criteria.

Historical resource: in state law, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript found to be historically or archaeologically significant, or significant in other specific aspects of California life, and that meets the California Register criteria.

Historical resource under CEQA: in state law, any cultural resource that is designated as historic under a local ordinance or resolution, any resource that is identified as significant in a local survey that meets the Office of Historic Preservation standards, any resource that is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, any resource that is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission, any resource that meets the California Register criteria as outlined in PRC §5024.1.

Local register of historical resources: a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government under a local ordinance or resolution.

Master List of Historical Resources (Master List): in state law, a list of state-owned buildings and structures that meet the National Register or CHL criteria, maintained by the State Historic Preservation Officer, pursuant to Public Resources Code §5024.

National Historic Landmark (NHL): a property formally designated by the Secretary of the Interior as having special importance in the interpretation and appreciation of the nation's history; NHLs receive additional protection under Section 106 (36 CFR § 800.10).

National Register of Historic Places (National Register): the national master inventory of known historic properties; the National Park Service administers the National Register. It may include properties significant at the national, state, and local level.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP): the name of California's state historic preservation office.

Points of Historical Interest: an official state list of properties of local interest designated under the provisions of the Public Resources code by the State Historical Resources Commission.

Project: the whole of a discretionary action that has the potential for resulting in either a direct or foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment

Project Area: in state law, the area, or areas, within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historical resources, should any be present.

Section 106: the section of the National Historic Preservation Act which requires that federal agencies take into account the effect of their undertakings on historic properties, and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on such undertakings. Regulations

implementing Section 106 are found at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): the appointed official in each state and territory charged with administering the national historic preservation program mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act 1966.

State-Only Project: a project or activity that has no federal involvement but is still subject to state laws and regulations.

Study Area: until an Area of Potential Effects is designated and approved by the Federal Highway Administration, the temporary name for the area, or areas, within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties should any be present. The term is also used in CEQA documents.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO): the tribal official who has formally assumed the SHPO's responsibilities for the purposes of section 106 compliance on tribal lands.

Undertaking: under Section 106, a project, activity, or program that receives federal funds or is under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including federal licenses and permits.